













The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

To all Who Seek Information About California and the Pacific States.

The Sacramento Daily Record-Union and the Sacramento Weekly Union (established in 1850) are pioneer journals which, from early years in the history of the coast, have maintained the very front rank in journalism, having every news facility, and sustaining the fullest public confidence.

The WEEKLY UNION has the largest circulation of any paper upon the coast, its readers being found in every town and hamlet on the Pacific slope, together with a very numerous and constantly increasing list in the Eastern States and Europe. It pays especial attention to the publication of full, truthful and unexpurgated statements of the resources of California and the entire coast; of public and private lands available for intending settlers; of the advantages and disadvantages to be met with by those looking to California for future homes; of the best methods of agriculture, and fruit and vine-growing, etc. As a journal for home, farm and garden news, and for information helpful to others, and those investigating the advantages offered by this State, the WEEKLY UNION has no equal on this coast, and this fact is constantly testified to by appreciative letters received from all portions of the East. The WEEKLY UNION, \$2 per year. Address, Sacramento Publishing Co., Sacramento, California.

## NEWS OF THE MORNING.

**FOREIGN.**—Large meeting of Socialists at Brussels next Sunday. The Knights of Labor have been placed under the Papal ban. Another human horror is reported from Leigh, Eng. Five hundred additional policemen have arrived at Belfast. Two Socialist leaders have been fined at London. A compromise between the Parmentiers and the localists is reported. Silver in London, 42 1/2; consols, 101 1/2; 4s of 1897, 102 1/2; 4 1/2s, 113 1/2.

**EASTERN.**—No fresh developments in the Cutting affair. The lawyers are still arguing in the Anarchist trial at Chicago. Five persons were drowned by the capsizing of the yacht Frolic at Boston. The race for the American cup will come off September 7th, 8th and 9th. The hop prospects in New York are gradually growing worse. A reform movement is being inaugurated among the tax-payers of New York City. Postmaster-General Vilas has taken a vacation. A cavalry company has been ordered to Yellowstone Park to do police duty. United States Treasurer Jordan contemplates resigning. The Clarendon strike in New York will be brought to close next Monday. Government bonds are quoted in New York at 120 1/2 for 4s of 1897; 111 1/2 for 4 1/2s of 1897; 101 1/2 for 4 1/2s of 1901; 98 1/2 for 4 1/2s of 1901; 98 1/2 for 4 1/2s of 1901.

**PACIFIC COAST.**—Wm. Crane was killed at San Francisco by a blow on the nose. A dairy barn and contents were destroyed by fire at Marysville. Three race fairs have been held at answer at San Andreas, Calaveras county. Andrew Heminger was murdered at Willow Creek, Nev., by an Indian. General Logan and family had a grand reception on the Coast. Patrick Kinney, a section boss, was found murdered near The Needles. Hon. A. McCall was killed by a kick from a horse at Salem, Or. Sawmill burned at Seattle, W. T.

## SOME PLAIN WORDS.

We have it, upon the authority of many of our recent guests, that Sacramento would have had fully two or three times the number present Wednesday and Thursday had it been clear to them that the excursion was to be such a grand affair—in short, it leaked out that that misrepresentation had been made to them about Sacramento at San Francisco. Thus, they were told that it was the last place on God's foot-stool to visit; that dust, heat and extortionate boarding-house keepers compose the Capital City; that no preparations had been made to receive that was told to them in San Francisco derogatory to this city, and of course they declined to say who made these statements. But they admitted that the coldness and silence of the San Francisco press concerning the trip strengthened given them by personal statements. Under this belief, many of them left their wives in San Francisco, and came here as a matter of duty to make a showing, and hundreds of others went through the city without stopping.

When those who accepted our invitation came, however, to their astonishment they found here the broadest hospitality anywhere extended to them. Governor Alger, at the banquet, declared the Sacramento demonstration of friendliness and honest greeting to have eclipsed all others. They found a city overflowing with unostentatious welcome, whose people took them to their homes and seated them on their domestic borders. They found our men, women and children as a unit devoted to entertaining them. They were conveyed, by private and public conveyances, here and there as they desired; they were taken into the fruit and vine country and back by special train, without cost; they were feasted and winned and lodged, and entertained by music, spectacular display and by varied exhibitions of domestic products and of art works; their sick were cared for, and every personal attention extended one could show to a member of his own family. They were not marched about and made a show of, and then sent away. In short, while they were loud in praise of the liberality and enthusiasm of all other places visited, they found here greater breadth and heartiness of greeting, more personal attention and careful ministrations to their comforts, less formality and red tape, less marching and tramping, and less occasion for expenditure of money or energy than anywhere else. They found the weather not at all oppressive—indeed, just right—and the night, as hundreds exclaimed, "simply perfect." There were but three things with which they were not satisfied; they could not eat enough to satisfy the hosts, carry away enough to please the givers, nor find time enough to "take in" all that had been provided for their entertainment. We have no disposition to boast overmuch of Sacramento's reception—it was a hearty and appropriate demonstration, and the plain and simple truth is most enough. If it was by others deemed so superior, we have only to say that it was the result of sincerity and good taste. We certainly should not again have

referred to this subject except to point a lesson and put on record the fact that Sacramento was shabbily treated by San Francisco, and that our guests are witnesses to the fact. It is unpleasant to do this, but the offense has been so often repeated that patience is no longer a virtue. The guests of the State, not of San Francisco alone, looked in vain in the press of that city for any statements above mere generalities that encouraged them to come here, and this fact, coupled with the private misrepresentations made to them, impressed them unfavorably regarding the trip. When next San Francisco asks interior favor for her special benefit, it may be well to remember that she does not recognize the obligations of neighborly reciprocity. Certainly the committees at the Bay were free from blame. We know they favored the excursion, that they bought a large block of tickets for it, and used their influence to conserve it. But they were very busy committees, and the positions they held to the guests made their solicitations take on a "matter of course" air. A vulgar prejudice exists against Sacramento at the metropolis because it is the Capital City, and not a suburb of San Francisco. This is a well known fact, and has long been recognized by our people. We can bring commendatory expression from our self-sufficient brethren of the peninsula only when it would be wicked stubbornness to refuse, and only when the truth and the fact are so forceful as not to be denied. Possibly there may be a change in these conditions some day. Possibly some day the journalism of San Francisco will be less selfish, broader in its conception of what constitutes a State, and more generous in its treatment of the valley interior; but we fear it will not come about in many a year, since the force of habit and the selfishness of prejudice are as lasting as life.

## MEXICAN ANNEXATION.

Some good will grow out of this Cutting affair. It will augment the knowledge of our people regarding the Mexicans and their methods, and confirm the belief that annexation chatter is folly. The republic is our neighbor, it is true, but as we understand republics it is incomplete, and is as distant in sentiment from us as if it were not next to us. The independence of the States surpasses that of our American States, and cripples the General Government badly. The affairs of the nation are administered very differently from those of the United States. The constitution of the population of Mexico so widely differs from ours that American methods and systems would be wholly inapplicable. The elective franchise is not the power in Mexico that it is with us. Elections are almost farcical in the manner of their manipulation, and genuine patriotic manifestation of regard for the republic is exceedingly rare. The mass of the people are so little attached to republican institutions that on the slightest pretext they plunge into revolutions. There is some loyalty to republican principles, some sincere attachment to democratic forms and truths, but as a whole the republic is not anchored in the hearts of the people. At this moment its greatest strength, its cohesion and its vigor is dependent upon the personality in the Executive chair, rather than in the convictions of the people regarding free government. Forty-two per cent. of the population is of mixed and Indian blood, with no attachment, worthy the name, for the republic. Listlessness and shiftlessness prevail in the rural parts, and lawlessness and a revolutionary spirit upon the borders. The powers of the Executive and of the so-called representative bodies more closely resemble monarchical authority than would be possible in our own country. The nation as a whole is behind the age, ridden by old superstitions, and chained to a past that has no particle of sympathy with the progressive present. It is not such a country, or any part of it, we want for not over 7 per cent. of its citizens would make good Americans. A standing army is maintained as large as that of the United States, and a proposition is in hand to speedily augment it. Yet with an army of the same strength we maintain free government among fifty millions more people. The majority of the inhabitants of Mexico are combative; lovers of personal liberty, but unwilling to accord it to all classes; the slaves of impulse and the creatures of political incapacity and demagogical leaders. The better class of the people are generous, exceedingly polite, hospitable, warm-hearted and the friends of education, scientific progress and a pure democracy. But these unfortunately are in the minority. So we do not want Mexico. We could not govern it by our system now, and a century of time would not adapt it. The idea of annexing such a country is chimerical and uneconomic. No matter what the difficulties that may arise between the two nations, one thing is certain we do not want any Mexican territory, or a population that has no sympathy in common with us and that entertains for us only hatred.

## THE EUROPEAN SCUM.

An American lawyer who recently interviewed a leading German statesman, reports that the latter said: "If America will only shut down on Anarchism, we will stamp it out in no time." If the man said that it is not statesmanlike. If Germany had not been the hot-bed of Anarchism these many years, America would have had small trouble from them. The German Government never commits itself to any such foolish statements as above reported. In truth it desires to encourage the departure from the empire of all Anarchists. Nothing would be more wisely economic than such a policy as would afford these fellows good opportunities to leave German soil. If we close our ports against Anarchists there will be no rowing on this side. Such exclusion should be our policy. We quarantine against disease; why not against the destructionists, whose labors take a more vicious direction than any ailment can, and result in greater harm than flow from epidemics. The latter assail only the body, the former strike at the foundations of law, order and established government. But how such a policy on our part can aid Germany to do that she has the power to do is not clear. It may be more difficult for the offending Anarchist in Germany, with the ports of America closed, to elude

German search; but, we repeat, we do not see why German authorities should not be glad to have the fellows "go." If Germany acted the full, fair part of a lofty-minded nation, it would not ship its vicious population to us. It would put up the bars at German ports against the exodus. The Chicago Times puts it about right when it says:

Let Germany stop inundating this country with paupers and criminals, and let the same suggestion be made to all other foreign governments. The labor troubles which afflict this country, the riots, the social disturbances of all kinds, the majority of the crimes committed, the preponderance of the inmates of the penitentiaries, are either directly or indirectly due to foreign importations. Let these countries stop this supply and there will be no trouble in the United States. There is scarcely in the history of the country a single social disturbance of any magnitude that is due to the native element. The element does not riot, does not strike, nor develop Anarchism. Among all the people who have appeared in the pending Anarchist trials to their disadvantage, there is but a single American.

## THE CUTTING CASE.

The claim of the Mexicans in the Cutting case is that it is also offending Texan laws, that happen to be precisely the same as Mexican laws regarding libel. It should be enough for Mexico to administer her own laws. Cutting published his libel on American soil. It was an offense under the Texan Code. Had it been published on Mexican soil it would have been an offense against the Mexican Code. But because the two codes alike recognize the crime, should that justify trial in either country for the commission of an offense in the other? It must be understood that the Penal Code of Mexico provides that an offense committed by a foreigner in a foreign country may come within the jurisdiction of Mexican Courts, provided the foreigner is taken upon Mexican soil, and provided also that the offense with which he is charged is a crime according to the law of the place where it is committed as well as according to Mexican law. Obviously we cannot recognize this as authorizing the seizure of one of our citizens on Mexican soil for an offense committed in our territory. Cutting had first published his libel in Mexico. He was arrested and signed a retraction. He then came over into Texas and reproduced and added to the libel, saying that the retraction was made under duress. Going again over the line and circulating his paper in Mexico, he was arrested, tried and convicted, and has been sentenced. This is the whole of the case. We have no sympathy with Cutting. He is an ass. He has deliberately provoked this trouble and hopes for notoriety from it. But the principle involved is one of great importance to preserve; to wit, that for an offense committed on American soil by an American citizen no foreign power shall take the offender. The one thing that may take the case outside of the principle, and keep Cutting in prison to the end of his term, is the fact of his circulating the libel in printed form in Mexican territory. If that was "uttering and publishing," as usually understood, it is likely he will be held. His friends claim that as the offense originated in Texas, the circulation in Mexico constituted no new offense. And here the case rests. Our belief is that Cutting is unlawfully held.

## THE GYULAI-JANSKI AFFAIR.

News notes have spoken of the desire of the Austrian Emperor to quiet the ill feeling among the Magyars, due to the Gyulai-Janski affair. This episode has stirred the Hungarians deeply, and if there is any one thing Austria avoids it is excitement in Hungary, except when Hungarians are needed to do battle. A little less than three months ago, some Austrian soldiers at Buda-Pesth decorated with evergreens the monument of Henzi, the Austrian General who fell before the Hungarian assault on Buda-Pesth in 1849. General Janski, commanding a brigade, was a participant in the decoration. This brought a mob of Hungarians to his house, which broke in the windows and heaped indignity upon the General, who fled the city. General Leopold von Edelsheim-Gyulai was in command in the city, and ignored the assault upon Janski. Thereupon the people concluded that Gyulai approved of their assault upon Janski, and the Austrian soldiers, and most of the rank of the army, stood by the cause of the fleeing General, holding that he had exercised a personal privilege in crowning the monument with bay; and so a complaint went up to the Emperor against Gyulai as too partial to the Hungarian element for an Austrian commander. He possesses large estates in Hungary, and having lived a dozen years or more at Pesth, had every reason to keep on good terms with the people. The outcry made against him led him to tender his resignation, by which the army lost its finest cavalry officer. The Emperor accepted the resignation. A Croatian was given the place, General Pejovics. At the same time he distinguished Janski by promotion, and put Gyulai on the retired list. From these acts the Magyars drew the conclusion that the reward of Janski and the removal of Gyulai were to be construed as a rebuke to the Hungarian element and the spirit and unity that keeps it together in the seeming of nationality, notwithstanding the union that binds Hungary to Austria, and gives the former almost equivalent power in the legislative halls with the latter, and that recognizes and upholds certain prerogatives of Hungary. On this subject, therefore, the Emperor is to explain himself, and bring calm to a small sea of trouble.

Even in Holland, among the most staid and phlegmatic of people, Socialism has found footing and the riots in Amsterdam prove to have been due to the activity of the Socialists, and their promptness in seizing upon an occasion of ill-feeling between the authorities and the people. Government had prohibited the ed-killing sport as cruel. The games were announced, however. A living ed was hung upon a rope over a canal. Contestants rowed beneath and grasped at the squirming creature. The play is to tear it away as one passes beneath. There had gathered a great crowd to witness the "sport." The police came also and cut the rope. The crowd fell upon the officers and a deadly riot ensued, the military being called out and blood shed freely. The Socialists and Anarchists improved the opportunity, and now having with them so many of the people blinded by prejudice and passion, it is feared that other outbreaks will take place, and possibly a permanent socialistic organization be founded that will be a

menace to orderly government throughout Holland.

The defense of the Chicago Anarchists was as amusing as it was insulting. In effect these bomb-throwers who killed and wounded the officers of the law, defended on the ground that if the police had not interfered with the Anarchist demonstration, no harm would have resulted. The burglar, thief and robber could with just as much justice and propriety make a like defense. Of course, all the destructionists want is to be "let alone." Of course this peculiar defense is grounded in the assumption that the Haymarket assemblage was lawful, and that the police should not have approached it. But it will occur to every citizen that the police had a right in the street; that it was its duty to be there and approach the meeting; that if it was a lawful meeting its promoters had no reason to fear the police. Then, too, it is passing strange that the men composing a lawful meeting, one not infringing any right, should be armed with short fuse dynamite bombs.

## ATMOSPHERIC IRRIGATION.

Pumping Water from the Air—North Pole to be Thawed Out—Patent Applied For. The following letter, which has been received by the Governor, is self-explanatory, and it is to be earnestly hoped that some public-spirited citizen will send the doctor the necessary "where-with," so that he may come immediately to California and put his "art" into effect, and thus solve the vexatious and much-muddled irrigation question.

230 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK CITY, July 31, 1886.

His Excellency, the Governor of California, Sir:—Seeing in yesterday's New York World that an extra session to consider the water question had assembled, I have the honor to inform you that I am convinced an unfeigned, abundant supply of water may be had by art from the atmosphere. I commenced studying this subject in Arizona in 1878-9. Coming to California in 1879 I pursued the study of it there, and about three years ago I came East on this business. I applied for a patent, but I desire to have the patent issued at once, it being a matter of life or death to all organized beings on the earth, as the ice accumulating around the poles is crushing in the earth's crust, to explode and conflagrate her. All the self-luminous planets, and suns are in conflagration, and the polar regions for settlement, the restoration of the ice to its normal length—360 days; the wiping out of glaciers, and the conserving of the planet, with the lives of all its inhabitants now endangered.

My means are very limited, as the study, etc., of it has knuckled me about, but if you send me a few dollars, I will come to California and explain, so that it may be operated at once. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, MICHAEL CUTTING, M. D., University of Louisville, Ky.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A. A. Patton, 33 Union Square, New York, has issued in small pamphlet form, the essay delivered by him in Tremont Temple, Boston, on the 1st instant, before the Massachusetts Teachers' Association, upon the responsibility of vocal teachers as voice-branders.

"The Herald of Health," published by M. L. Holbrook, M. D., New York, is a highly-prized journal. Each number contains a large amount of valuable information concerning health, the cause and treatment of diseases.

"The Wide Awake," for August (D. L. Thorpe & Co., Boston), is a gem in literature for the young people. This number is especially attractive in its fresh, clean, short stories, poems, and illustrations, and its illustrations. Much of the reading will also be equally interesting and edifying to older people.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

**Presbyterian Church, corner Sixth and L streets.**—Preaching by Rev. J. E. Wheeler, D. D., to-morrow, morning service, 10:45; evening, 7:30. Subject, "The Kingdom of God is within you." Sabbath school after morning service.

**Preaching at the First Baptist Church, morning and evening.** The pastor will preach on a special subject in the evening, "The Supernatural Christ." All are cordially invited.

**Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, between O and P streets.** Rev. Geo. R. Bird, Special services to-morrow, at 11 A. M. an address, "The Kingdom of God is within you." 8 P. M. concert, "Vineyards of the Bible." Parents are especially invited.

**Ninth-street M. E. Church, between K and L streets.** Rev. E. R. Dille, will preach, morning subject, "All for Christ," evening, "The Kingdom of God is within you." Reception of members at the morning service. All are welcome.

**M. E. Church South, Seventh street, bet. J and K streets.** Rev. E. R. Dille, will preach, morning subject, "All for Christ," evening, "The Kingdom of God is within you." Reception of members at the morning service. All are welcome.

**Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Sixth street, between K and L streets.** Rev. E. R. Dille, will preach, morning subject, "The Kingdom of God is within you," evening, "The Kingdom of God is within you." Reception of members at the morning service. All are welcome.

**Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between K and L streets.** Rev. E. R. Dille, will preach, morning subject, "The Kingdom of God is within you," evening, "The Kingdom of God is within you." Reception of members at the morning service. All are welcome.

## SUPERIOR COURT.

**Department One—Van Fleet, Judge.** FRIDAY, August 13th. All cases on calendar continued for one week.

**Department Two—McFarland, Judge.** FRIDAY, August 13th. J. R. Watson vs. California Iron and Steel Company—Partially heard and continued until to-morrow at 2:30 A. M. Occidental Building and Loan Association vs. Chas. H. Shaw et al.—Morton for order directing Commissioner C. G. Tackett to pay over balance of money to defendants argued and submitted.

**THEIR APPRECIATION.**—The San Francisco Call of yesterday says: "All the excursionists were brimming over with admiration of the hospitality of the Sacramento people. The best rooms in private residences were assigned them free of charge, and in the morning breakfast was prepared for them. The humblest guest received the kindest of treatment, and was made to feel perfectly at home. In many instances residents remained up to a very late hour in order to personally attend to the comfort of those whom the Committee of Arrangements might send to their houses."

**OUR GRAND ARMY ENTERTAINMENT.**—Everybody who went over to the Grand Army reception at Sacramento returned yesterday, and all unite in the assertion that it was one of the grandest affairs ever held in the Capital City.—Woodland Mail.

**THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.**—The following is a statement of the appropriations made during the recent session of Congress:

Agriculture	\$654,715
Army	23,783,097
Consular and Diplomatic	1,354,665
District of Columbia	3,721,061
Indian	5,546,362
Legislative	26,654,346
Military Academy	27,865
Navy	12,989,907
Postoffice	16,075,250
River and Harbor	14,472,840
Sanitary Civil	22,952,519
Deficiencies	15,960,880
General	6,760,015
Naval Increase	2,500,000
Miscellaneous	5,000,000
Grand total	\$24,783,579

The Carson Tribune says: "The amount of bullion that comes from the southern part of the State is very large, and the bricks shipped by the local roads reminds one of olden times, when the Mint was in full blast."

## FOLSOM'S FIRE.

## DISASTROUS INCENDIARY CONFLAGRATION AT FOLSOM.

More than Half the Business Section Destroyed—Loss Fully \$150,000—Partial Insurance.

Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, in the town of Folsom, in this county, twenty-two miles from this city, on the Sacramento Valley Railroad, a fire broke out that proved greatly destructive, destroying half the business section of the place. As soon as possible, an engine, with two water cars, was sent from this city by the railroad company. Warden McComb sent a force of guards from the State Prison, a mile away, who did excellent service in checking the fire. The news of the heavy loss, estimated at \$150,000, was received in this city with universal expressions of regret and warm sympathy for the people of Folsom. A reporter of the Record-Union, dispatched to the scene of the disaster, specially telegraphs these details:

[Special by telegraph to the Record-Union.] Folsom, August 14th—A. M.—At 3 P. M. yesterday a fire broke out in Chas. Weber's harness shop, on the east side of Sutter street, in the upper part of the business portion of town. The flames spread to Miller's furniture and undertaking establishment, on the south, and on the same side of the street Muller's watchmaking establishment, the German Hotel, C. Zimmermann, proprietor; Schutler, shoemaker; Adams' blacksmith shop and House of Wines, and from there to the Natoma Company's drying establishment. It crossed from the German Hotel to Miss Mills' millinery store, and next to Sperry's blacksmith shop, destroying it, Mrs. Foster's dwelling and livery stable, a barber shop, Judge Crockett's office, and L. T. Yager's saloon and restaurant. From there it spread to the railroad property, destroying the woodsheds and 200 or 300 cords of wood, burning the track in front of the sheds a distance of 250 feet; J. F. Klump's grocery, Brown & Yager's hardware store, Grace's hotel, Hockell's barber-shop, Mrs. Lester's frame building, Ecklon & Gable's butcher-shop, L. Joergers' boot-maker shop, Louis Klump's saloon, and many other buildings of little value. This conflagration is the most serious that has taken place in this town for many years, destroying nearly the entire business portion of the place. The town has no system of waterworks, and the fire was beyond control from the moment it started, leaping from building to building and across the streets with remarkable rapidity. Men with buckets did what they could to check its progress, but once under headway the citizens could but look on and see their property consumed, powerless to check it. The railroad company sent a locomotive from Sacramento with two water tanks, and did excellent service, and to this assistance the saving of the balance of the town is due. By their use there were saved 1,000 cords of wood, Foster's lumber yard and other property. The heaviest losers were the Natoma Water and Mining Company, which lost its winery and hotel, a valuable property, and their large new Alden fruit-dryer, which was recently erected at a cost of \$30,000. The winery had an insurance upon it, but the other property was uninsured. A large quantity of wine vinegar and hay was destroyed. Brown & Yager, hardware merchants, had a large stock and in a brick building; loss, \$15,000; partially insured. L. T. Yager, \$5,000; insurance, \$3,500. C. Zimmermann, loss \$6,000; insured one-half. J. Miller, loss \$10,000; partially insured. J. F. Klump, \$3,000; \$1,500 insurance. Mrs. Foster, \$4,000; about one-half insured. M. Perry, \$1,500; Judge Crockett, \$2,000, no insurance; Ecklon & Gable, \$2,000; Ike Fiel, \$3,000, insurance \$1,500; John Grace, \$1,000; L. Lyons, \$2,000; Mrs. Lewis, \$1,000; J. C. G. Mueller, \$5,000, no insurance; F. M. Odum, \$2,000, no insurance; C. Weber, \$5,000, partial insurance; L. Joergers, \$500; Louis T. Klump, \$2,500; Miss Mills, \$500; railroad company, \$3,500; C. Jolly, \$1,000. Total loss to the town about \$150,000, but which may perhaps figure up to be greater. The insurance will not foot up to more than \$35,000. A man by the name of John L. Houx had his head badly hurt by a falling bucket. Six brick buildings were destroyed. The fire was checked by Burnham's brick building on one side of the street, and Smith on the other. The only business houses that escaped in the block were those of Jolly, Borges, Ely, Fiel, Burnham, Levy and Newman. The Folsom Telegraph in the same block escaped the flames. The saloons were all free, barrels of whisky were rolled in the street, and the exhausted men drank freely. Four or five roughs started a row about half-past 5, and continued it until half-past 8. During the melee a young man named Emil Miller undertook to separate Frank Myers and a man by the name of Colabaker. He was in the act of taking a bear mallet out of Myers' hands, when it is said that William Farmer, a blacksmith, stabbed him. The knife entered his left breast directly over the heart, and produced a serious if not fatal wound. Farmer's friends say he did not do the stabbing, but it is understood that Miller accuses him of it. Miller is a quiet, sober young man, and the unfortunate occurrence is regretted by all.

At this writing (1 A. M.) the town is quiet and in smoldering ruins. The fire, it is claimed, was set by a man by the name of Henry Weber, a drunken, good-for-nothing individual, who, it is reported, has threatened to burn the town to-night. He is sleeping off a drunk beneath the trees near the railroad station, everyone refusing to have anything to do with him. It is a wonder he was not hanged by the infuriated people. It is thought he set fire to his room after having a row with his father.

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L. L. LEWIS & CO.

**GARLAND STOVES RANGES**

**\$2. This Caster Only \$2.**

We offer, commencing TO-DAY, GREAT BARGAINS IN SILVER-WARE. We quote below a few PRICES of some of our staples in the above Ware:

Silver-plated Teaspoons (per set).....	90 cts
Silver-plated Table-spoons (per set).....	\$1.40
Silver-plated Forks (per set).....	1.35
Beautiful Napkin Rings (warranted), only.....	35 cts
Beautiful Butter Knives (single-pated).....	40 cts
Triple-plated Ice Pitchers (beautiful), only.....	\$3.50
Triple-plated Ice Pitchers (beautiful), only.....	5.40

We offer this CASTER (which we show in the cut), for \$2.



The above CASTER is a beauty and will wear a long time, and cost you the small sum of \$2.

Our Biggest Bargain is a lovely SILVER SET, consisting of: One Silver Tea Pot, 1 Silver Coffee Pot, 1 Silver Cream Pitcher, 1 Silver Spoon Holder, 1 Silver Syrup Pitcher, 1 Silver Sugar Bowl (6 pieces in all), and we will sell it for \$41.90. The Tea Pot alone worth the price.

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